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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

### The Case of the Submerged Chief Magistrate.

We have received several communications asking THE SUN's opinion of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S recent voyage in the Plunger. Among those correspondents whose tone is not flippant is "B. F. H." of New Rochelle. He says:

"I know that President ROOSEVELT has the utation of being impulsive, but when I read in THE SUN that he took a dive in the submarine oat, I was both surprised and disappointed, for this was no matter of impulse, but must have been he result of deliberation.

What valid excuse can there be for his luntarily risking his life in such a dangerous speriment? Perhaps I exaggerate the danger but it would seem that the present developmen the submarine boat does not warrant any one a taking such risk without such good reason as omnelling sense of duty, which certainly did not rtain in this case.

"And what about the President's duty to the great party which elected him, and the many imprient and vital interests of the nation, which all who have studied and admired him as I have will I think concede he has ably and wisely handle thus far-so ably that there must be comparatively few who would not regard his death at the sent time as a great national misfortune?

" It would be interesting to know what THE SUN hinks about this incident. It does seem to me hat if the Plunger, for any reason, had not come so the surface again, the consequences might have

Another correspondent, Mr. C. A HAMILTON of New York, asks:

" Is it any more dangerous for our Chief Magis trate to take a trip in an airship than for him to go down to the bottom of the ocean in a subma-

Will THE SUN please enlighten its readers as to the difference in the danger to human life between trip in an airship and a plunge into the depths of the ocean in a submarine boat?

"As President ROOSEVELT is likely to take trip in an airship some time, it seems to me that Sew should enlighten him as to the limits of the risk he would take on his life by making such a

We do not regard it as probable that Mr. ROOSEVELT, while President of the United States, will undertake a journey n an airship. If the opportunity offered, and the adventure seemed attractive to his fearless spirit of enterprise, he would doubtless be deterred not less by a sense of official propriety than by consideration for the feelings of the mil-lions who would view the excursion as the foolish risking of an exceedingly raluable life. It is a mistake to suppose that utter recklessness is an element of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S personal courage. clear perception of the difference betate of experimental aeronautics, there no service which the President could magine he was rendering to his country

w an ascent in a balloon. On the other hand, we do the Presi ient the justice to believe that a much nigher motive than the gratification of personal curiosity or the love of adventure impelled him to go down in the Plunger. The submarine naval service is to be an important branch of the military establishment of which Mr. ROOSE-VELT is the Commander-in-Chief. Actual experience of the capabilities of one of the surmarines must have seemed to him a most desirable addition to his heoretical knowledge of the efficiency of this weapon of war. Furthermore, nothing that he or any other American could have said or done was so directly calculated to inspire confidence in the hearts of those whose professional duty it will be to navigate and perhaps to fight war vessels of the Plunger class. There is no denying that recent tragedies in both the English and French submarine service have tended to impair the morale which is indispensable to the resident, as President, saw a chance to trengthen the confidence of officers and men, and, not as Mr. ROOSEVELT but as President ROOSEVELT, he took the peronal risk for the sake of the public

We cannot doubt that Mr. ROOSEVELT ranted to go down in the Plunger. It quite another thing to assume that went down merely because he wanted to, and for no other reason; or that is other reason was not sufficient in his imation to counterbalance the more or less remote danger to the life of the Chief Magistrate which the adventure involved.

## The North Pacific Cable.

Seward, Alaska, has just been brought nto communication with the world by the cable which Major GLASSFORD of onnected on August 7. This makes he sum of the Government's Alaskan sable amount to 2,300 miles. To the submarine service must be added many undred miles of land wire stretched from Valdez to Eagle City, on the boundary between Alaska and Canada's Tukon Territory, and branching off at Ketchumstock down the valleys of the Goodpaster, Tanana and Yukon Rivers to St. Michael. To the sea and land service must be added the service of the air, the 107 miles served by the wireless system between St. Michael and Nome. All this work has been done by the activity of Gap. GREELY, Chief Signal Officer of the Army. One can scarcely blame is burghers of Seward for the hearty reverence of their first message out of

their remote seclusion, in which they say, "Thank GoD and GREELY!"

Seward, a name worthy to be recorded on Alsekan soil, is so new that it does net appear en charts so recent as those of the Century Atlas of 1902. It is built at the head of Resurrection Bay, on the southeast face of the Konai Peninsula. On the day that the cable was brought ashore its weekly newspaper became a daily, with the promise that, though loss elaborate in detail than in Seattle, Chicago and New York, no important occurrence in the world's news will pass unchronicled in Seward. From our remarkably prompt contemporary, the Gateway, we learn that Seward is now the tidewater terminus of Alaska's first railroad to the interior, and that it intends to become the metropolis of the

great northwestern territory. These remote metropolitans welcomed the cable by giving a banquet to Major GLASSFORD and his fellow workers at the Kenai Club. At this dinner it was made known that it is planned by Gen. GREELY to advance the cable to Dutch Harbor, on the island of Unalaska, and, in case the navy decides to fix its northern Pacific base on Kyska Island, to extend the service as far as that remote outpost of the westernmost Aleutians.

As the cable is opened by the Government for the transmission of commercial business, it is expected that the Japanese will lay the comparatively short link from their northern telegraph post to Kyska, thus completing a transpacific submarine line far shorter than that recently put in operation between San Francisco and Manila by way of Hawaii.

#### Our Public Domain.

At the meeting of the National Irrigation Congress held in Portland, Ore., a few days ago, Mr. JAMES J. HILL attacked our public land laws and called attention to a system which, beyond any question, demands correction. He said:

"The need of more land spaces for the home builders is created by the rapid settlement of the country and precipitated and aggravated by the nsane policy of land laws, which tend toward the exhaustion of the public domain by the land monopplist and speculator. Except in a few selected spots, where the influence of the railroad companies as colonizers has been exercised to secur actual settlement on their lands, the influx of actual cultivators is so small as scarcely to be reckened

Mr. HILL and President ROOSEVELT are a long way apart on the question of Government regulation of railway rates. but they are in full and complete harmony respecting the need for a thorough revision of our land laws. In a communication submitted to Congress, under date of February 13. 1905, with a partial report of the Public Lands Commission which was appointed October 22, 1903, Mr. ROOSEVELT said:

" I am in full sympathy with the general conclusions of the commission in substance and in es sence. The existing conditions, as set forth in this report, seem to require a radical revision of most of the laws affecting the public domain, if we are to secure the hest possible use of the remaining

The conclusions with which the President agrees so fully are, briefly, that our present land laws are antiquated and utterly unsuited to present conditions, and that their continuance can result only in serious loss and injury to the nation.

The report of the commission states that the total area of the public lands of Like most really brave men, he has the the United States, exclusive of Alaska, was originally 1,441,436,160 acres. Of tween the risk that serves a useful pur- this on June 30, 1904, only 473,836,402 tion. The financial loss to the country under the operation of the present laws in comparison with that which might and should be done under new laws. finds illustration in an experience referred to in the report of the commis-

> In December, 1903, standing timber on 175,883 acres of land in the ceded portion of the Chippewa Indian Reservation, in Minnesota, was sold for \$2,650,-903, or at the rate of \$15.06 per acre. This covered only the timber, and the title to the land remained with the Government. Had this land been disposed of in the customary manner, under the timber and stone act of June 3, 1878, the land, timber and all would have brought \$2.50 per acre, or \$489,707, with title to the land transferred to the purchaser. By the system employed in the case, the Government obtained more than two and a quarter millions of dollars, and still owns the land. The commission recommends with emphasis the repeal of the timber and stone act.

The precise nature of large areas of the public domain is known only in a general way. The report says that "the agricultural possibilities of the remaining public lands are as yet almost unknown. Lands which a generation ago, or even a decade ago, were supposed to be valueless are now producing large crops, either with or without irrigation." The commission declares that until it can be "definitely ascertained that any given area of the public lands is and in all probagricultural development the title to tion to the hotel he "was greeted," as Government in trust for the future settler." This would prevent the speculative absorption of large areas which may be rendered fertile and valuable

under the reclamation act. The public domain problem is huge and complicated. The glaring faults of the present system find illustration the Signal Corps brought to shore and in the legal proceedings in the Federal Courts in California against BENSON, HYDE, DIMOND and others, for conspiracy to defraud the Government in the matter of forest land reserves, and in the more recent proceedings of the Interior Department against MITCHELL, HEB-MANN, WILLIAMSON, HALL, FRANKLIN and some sixty others on similar charges. By what conceivable process is it possible for one group of men to acquire honestly the title to a domain aggregating 14,539,200 acres of Government land? Yet this area, equal to three times that of the State of New Jersey, or one-half that of the State of New York, is claimed by a few men who have an office in San

> Francisco. Public lands as well as public office are a public trust. Under laws framed

realized they have become the spoils of

private graft. It is high time that our land laws were revised in the interest of the country and for the proper conservation of areas which should some day make homes for millions of our rapidly increasing population.

Gen. Jones on Election Reform. Several months ago the legislative committee of the Utica Chamber of Commerce made a report to that body urging numerous changes in the laws under which primary elections are conducted in this State. The chamber, favorably impressed with the conclusions of its committee, published the report and submitted it in the form of a circular to a number of prominent residents of the State, requesting their cooperation in an effort to have the suggestions embodied in a statute. Among those whose assistance was asked was Gen. EDWARD FRANC JONES-"He Pays the Freight"ex-Lieutenant-Governor of New York, ex-member of the Massachusetts Legislature, the man who commanded the

trip to Washington in 1861. Gen. JONES is too old and too wise to expect the world, or even a small corner of it, to be reformed by legislation. However, he replied to the Chamber of Commerce politely, declaring that while he did not believe the millennium to be close at hand he was willing to do what he could to hasten its coming. Personally, Gen. Jones said that he thought "a large majority of professional politicians do not desire an honest expression of the will of the people." On his own account he had a plan for the purification of politics, which outlined in these words:

" Although not within the province of your ques tion, permit me to express a view in relation to our elective system which I have long entertained The army of petty political workers to protect the purity of the ballot box should be disbanded. The object of their existence is to find a means of paying these political partisans, camp followers as it were, for their work, which had better be left undone.

" I would do away entirely with our present reg stry system. I would prepare an oath to be take by every man proposing to vote as to his name. age, residence, &c., to be signed and sworn to before casting his ballot. I would protect this by he penalty of forgery rigidly enforced. A reward of \$100 should be offered for convicting evidence. I think that such a law would effect a cure.

"Our first election under the provisions might possibly seem like a failure, but our prisons overlowing with perjurers, brought there by the liberal reward offered for evidence, would be an effective warning, and illegal voting would be practically ione away with."

Gen. JONES is in his seventy-eighth vear. His life has been an active one. and during his career as business man, manufacturer, soldier, politician and author he has seen many things. His estimate of the number of perjurers and informers in New York is not likely to puff with pride the breast of any son of the Empire State, but Gen. JONES is probably willing to defend it against denials. His plan has the merits of simplicity and directness, and, if for no other reason, is interesting as the settled opinion of a man whose experience entitles him to an attentive audience when he speaks on public questions.

## Trade on the Juba River.

The Daily Consular and Trade Reports quotes "an interesting article on trade opportunities in East Africa" pose and mere bravado. In the present acres, or about one-third of the original The P. JOLLY, who, having lived in the revast commerce of the great Juba basin. He urges British manufacturers to take advantage, "in systematic manner," of the "immense openings for trade" in that area. The natives want "iron, copper and brass ware, building material, coals, agricultural implements and many other articles."

In view of the fact that the Negus of Abyssinia, a near neighbor of the dwellers on the banks of the Juba, has recently flung wide open his commercial gates to the surplus products of the United States, it occurs to us to ask why we may not kill two birds with one stone and combine our Abyssinian commerce with that of the Juba River. It is true that our sales to MENELIK's subjects last year are included in the \$19,661 which we sold to "all other Africa," but that is no reason why we should not also participate in the Juba River trade.

When it gets here, the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, which is not far from Kismayu, the seaport city of the Juba, may be able to throw some light on this important subject. Meanwhile there are a few opportunities nearer home.

# A Georgia Launching.

The people were at the Rockmart "depot" to meet him Saturday. The Craig-Cowhan band, "one of the best in the State," pumped its most conscientious wind and blew its loudest fanfares as he got off the car. As he walked-good, ability forever will remain unsuited to democratic, plain citizen-from the stathat land should remain in the central the Hon. MILT SAUL tells us, "by hearty cheers." At 11 A. M. he was escorted to "a beautiful grove," himself more beautiful.

"The crowd," as we learn from Mr. SAUL, "was packed about the grove like they used to be packed in the old campaign days, the only difference being that this crowd was unanimous. All crowds in Georgia are of one mind as to the Hon. HOKE SMITH, who, as one of his supporters puts it, "has no ambition for the office, but is seeking to be elected in compliance with the almost

universal desire of the people." Millions of people from the counties of Polk, Bartow and Paulding were at the grove. Colonel EVERETT, sometime a Representative in Congress and at all times the first of living Cracker orators, introduced Mr. SMITH in a masterpiece five minutes long. Beginning with the day when "old Mother Earth was thrown into infinite space by the hand of Omnipotence," the Colonel sat "in the insatiate lap of commerce," made brief, graceful reference to SOLOMON. CREEUE and LASABUS, and came down like a thousand of brick upon the cor-

before their potential value was at all porations, "charged with not only transcending delegated authority, but with treasonable designs upon the creative power itself." He then gave this deserved "tribute" to the place, the occa-

sion and the honored guests: "The citizens of this beautiful and progressive little city, an important factor in the make up of the grandest county of the grandest State of the grandest republic on the footstool of Omnipotence. have invited several of Georgia's most distinguished chilzens to present their views on the various conflicting interests confronting us."

Then in the grandest style, the grandst orator of the grandest little city of the grandest county of the grandest State of the grandest republic introduced the grandest man on the footstool:

"Among those present we are pleased to recognize one who has distinguished himself in what ever endeavor undertaken. Whether in the field of literature, journalism, finance, law, diplomacy or the forum, he stands to-day the peer of any citisen of our grand old Commonwealth. Having easily marched to the forefront of the profession of law, having successfully performed the duties of the most varied and difficult portfolio of the national Cabinet, he returned to his adopted city and has been incessant in his efforts to ameliorate the school facilities of every poor boy and girl within its limits.

Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers on their "This, my countrymen, is his crowning achieve ment, and is 'as bread cast upon the waters, that shall be gathered after many days,' but, in comparison with those that swalt him, the honors already attained are as 'a few pebbles from the beach, while the great ocean of preferment lies nvitingly before him,

" I refer, fellow citizens, to the Hon. HOES SMITE of the county of Fulton, whom I now have the nonor and pleasure to present."

The launching of Mr. SMITH was accompanied with "vociferous cheers." That grand craft proceeded to sail into he railroads.

It was a great week in "launching circles." At Rockmart the Hoke Smith was launched on the ocean of preferment. At Toledo the Burgomaster of Atlanta was reported as laden beyond Plimsoll's mark

An adventurous and intrepid partizan in the never fallow field of Massachusetts politics is D. H. Toomey of Springfield, Democrat. He is a member of the Demooratic State Committee in Massachusetts, which assembled in Boston on Thursday and decided to hold the nominating convention on Oct. 7, probably, but not certainly, in Fancuil Hall. This detail disposed of, and Josian Quincy having been heard from on the state of the Union and the refusal of Governor DougLas to be a candidate for reslection, Mr. Toomer of Springfield offered a resolution. It was that JOHN H. McNames be indorsed for Governor. McNamez for Governor! This in the presence of QUINCY, the pacificator, and in the absence of MILES, the warrior candidate, and in total disregard of the feelings of the supporters of THAYER. GASTON and the other past, present or future candidates for the Democratic nemination for Governor!

McNames may have every political quality desirable in a candidate, but the abrupt projection of his name into a harmonious conference by Toomer richly invited the severe rebuke it received. It was sternly voted down by an overwhelming majority, and a dignified and decorous adjournment was taken by the members of the ruffled committee

McNames mentioned when MILES is willing!

### SUNFLOWER IS A FLOWER. Marshall, J., of Missouri's Supreme Court

Has Decided It Is Not a Weed. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; As t your question, "Is a sunflower a weed or a flower?" "a higher tribunal in Missouri," to wit, the Supreme Court, the highest tribunal in this State, has given the answer. In City of St. Louis vs. Galt (1908) 179 Mo. 8,

the defendant Galt was proceeded against, convicted and fixed under an ordinance of that the owner, lessee or occupant of any gion for nine years, knows all about the | lot of ground in the city "who shall allow or maintain on any such lot any growth of weeds to a height of over one foot shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon con-viction shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$100; and (second) that the word 'weeds,' as used herein shall be held to include all rank vegetable growth which exhale unpleasant and noxious odors, and also high and rank vegetable growth that may conceal fithy deposits."

conceal filthy deposits."

The proof at the trial showed that defendant had on his lot "weeds " " from four to five feet high, and about one-third were sunflowers." The defendant, on appeal, raised the point, among others, that this proof was not sufficient to sustain a conviction under the ordinance. But the conviction was on review sustained by the Supreme Court under this proof, not apparently on the ground that a sunflower was a weed, but on the ground that conceding a sunflower to be no weed, nevertheless since the defendant's growth consisted of only one-third sunflowers, with the ramainder unquestionably weeds, the vegetable growth as a whole was within the inhibition of the ordinance. Far from holding a sunflower to be a weed, however, the Court, after a full discussion of what constitutes a "weed," indicated, in the following flight, by Marshall, J. (l. c. 15), the view that a sunflower is anything but a weed:

But with truly rural instincts, and with a commendable and lively recollection of his boyhood days and tastes, the defendant eloquently objects to the sunfleiency of the evidence to convict him of wrongdoing, because, he says, the evidence shows that one-third of the weeds on his lot were sunflowers—the emblematic flower of our sister State, Kansas, "the queen of our mortalized by Moore in the lines:
"The heart that has truly loved never forgets. The proof at the trial showed that defend-

"The heart that has truly loved never forgets,
But as truly loves on to the close;
As the sunflower turns to her god when he sets
The same look that she turned when he rose." As he sunnower turns to her god when he sets. The same look that she turned when he rose."

If, in the exercise of the police power conferred upon the city by the State, the city has offended against the poetic, the esthetic or the rustic tastes of the defendant, or has blurred, in even the smallest degree, his memory of his happy boyhood days, then the court should closely scrutinize the act of the city, and protect the rights of the defendant, being therein restrained only by a proper observance of the principles that underlie the wholesome doctrine of "sic uters too ut allenum non ladas." A critical analysis of the evidence, however, falls to convince the impartial mind that either the ordinance or the evidence was leveled at the famous, emblematic flower, which is so saored to the defendant. The offense proved would be just the same if the sunflowers be eliminated from consideration, and if the defendant and obeyed the notice from the Realth Commissioner by cutting the weeds and leaving the sunflowers, he would, probably, not have been proceeded against: or, at any rate, would not have been the appellant in this case.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
L. W. McCandless. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 26.

Let Us Have Peace. Wind from the East that hither blows, Wind from the home of the rising sun, Straight from the Gardens of the Biest, What your refrain, indeed, but Peace? Fresh from vales that invite to rest

And give surcease? Bring not the wild Beliona's note-Note full of death and war's slarms-Let not thy wings be spread to float.
The clash of arms.

Bring to our ears the note of Peace

Bring not from that far realm of dawn... The blest birth land of the new born light. The walls of souls into bettle drawn

Take thy note from the smile of Hope That comes each morn with the first faint ray To lighten the paths of them that grope In the dark, astray.

And sound it clear as the matin bell. That men may know that war shall cease

THE GERM THEORY.

A Physician's Denial of Its Adequacy to Explain I pidenies of Disease.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sic: V hile me licine can never become mathematical; exact as a concrete science, its principles of secumulated experience make it practically accurate. Errors have been, committed in its name, and one of the most disastrous of science, is now forced on it by the unwar direuse. I do not wish to be misundersto od in this statement. I firmly believe that in its legitimate sphere this theory has been of nest to medicine, but when it attempts to step beyond its boundaries and assume that which is in clear contradistinction to well es-tablished principles of practical experience t is about time to enter a respectful protest One of its latest assumptions is, "No mosquito, no yellow fever." Stripped of all its frescongs, this means that the germ of yellow fever is transmitted exclusively by mosquitoes to healthy people, and that the only safeguard against this disease is protection against the sting of these insects.

That yellow fever has been transmitted

this way is in all probability true, although the experiments demonstrating this were perhaps not entirely flawless. But granting their integrity, they at best only show that such transmission may take place. Whether this possibility applies to one-thousandth or to nine hundred and ninety-nine thouepidemic remains a mystery as much as ever, so far as the experiments show; and yet on the strength of this uncertain basis all the well tried and effective preventive measures are to be discarded, and the fate of thousands of lives and millions of property are to be staked on a laboratory product, which, to say the least, has not yet endured the crucial test of an extended practical trial.

The following well authenticated medical observations will make it very clear that there ere other and perhaps more important fac-tors in the propagation of yellow fever than mosquitoes.

During the Memphis epidemic of 1878 over a thousand refugees were placed in Camp Joe Williams, close to that city. Every article of clothing, bedding, &c. brought to camp by them was burned. A number who had been infected before leaving the city developed the fever in the hospital of the camp, but these infected neither their well fellow refguees nor the people who visited the camp. Five of the eight male nurses employed in the camp, after nursing fifteen or twenty patients in all stages of the fever, pelieving themselves immune, and having ittle to do, went to Memphis igher wages, but failing in this they returned, Four died in the hospital of the camp with fever, and the other was found dead on his The others remained well during the epidemic (seventy-two days) and nursed

and buried their comrades.

The only person who had yellow fever at Covington, Tenn., in 1878 was the postmas-ter, who opened a heavy mail detained in the Memphis post office. He died three days

afterward. On Sept. 14, 1897, Mr. and Mrs. B. fled from Edwards, Miss., where yellow fever pre-valled, to their home, seven miles away. Here they met Mr. and Mrs. H. and three servants. Mr. B. took yellow fever Sept. 15, died Sept. 17 and was buried the same day. Everything in his room was destroyed, the room was closed up and sulfur was burned in the adjoining hall for two weeks. Mrs. B. destroyed all her clothing except a cashmere shawl, which was placed in the garret near the eaves. On Oct. 5 Mr. H. found the shawl, threw it down stairs, and called for some one to take it outdoors. Mrs. H. and Mrs. B. removed it. Two days afterward Mrs. H. sickened of yellow fever,

Mrs. H. and Mrs. B. removed it. Two days afterward Mrs. H. sickened of yellow fever, one day later Mr. H., and four days later Mrs. B. contracted it. Ten days subsequently two of the servants were attacked.

Many similar interesting yellow fever incidents are found in medical literature, but space forbids their quotation.

That which is true of the presumptuousness of the germ theory in yellow fever is also true of its attitude in pulmonary consumption. Here it lays down the universal law that because consumption may be produced in lower animals by inoculating them with the tubercle bacillus, this disease must arise through contagion. This dictum is accepted in spite of the well known fact that it is contrary to plain everyday experience. With a few unimportant exceptions, not an author who has written a special work on this disease; either in the English or German language, unqualifiedly indorses this theory. If this disease is contagious, why is there not some corroborative evidence found among the nurses and attaches of the numerous consumption hospitals? Why was it that up to emancipation the millions of slaves in the south remained practically free from this disease for more than a century, notwithstanding they freely mingled with the white race, among which the disease was and still is quite prevalent? race, among which the disease was and still

in the south remained practically free from this disease for more than a century, notwithstanding they freely mingied with the white race, among which the disease was and still is quite prevalent?

Now it is well known that since the war the death rate from consumption among the negroes is far in excess of that in the whites. Is there any reason for supposing that the slaves were less freely exposed to the tubercle bacillus before the war than they have been since emancipation? Hardly, for we are reliably informed that up to and during the war the slaves were the principal nurses for the white consumptives of the South—washing their clothing and bedding, sweeping and dusting their rooms, sleeping in the same room and literally living with them night and day. Now if the negroes remained practically immune while they were slaves, although largely exposed to contagion, if there was any, and if since their freedom they have been transformed from the least to the most consumptive race in this country, as statistics clearly show, and without proof that they are more exposed, it must be self-obvious that this disease does not originate through contagion.

It is, therefore, without the least justification that the germ theory assumes the contagious nature of consumption and endeavors to stamp it out by laws of isolation and disinfection. Moreover, history assures us that similar laws for the suppression of consumption were rigidly enforced in Naples a hundred years ago, and that after a long trial they were shandoned on account of their absolute worthlessness.

Under present conditions the lot of a consumption were rigidly enforced in Naples and unborn. Is this lack of sincerity or cowardice?

Again, the remarkably reduced death rate of consumptives claimed to have been brought about by the germ theory during the last decade is largely chimerical. In Philadelphia, instead of a reduction, there is an actual increase in its mortality during the last decade is largely chimerical. In Philadelphia, instead of a reduction, t

is very nearly the same as that of washington, D. C. where these laws have never been
introduced.

Again, any one who takes an unbiased
view of the situation must own that the germ
theory has falled to add a single useful idea
to the treatment of consumption, and that
this disease on the whole is not treated more
successfully than it was forty years ago.

Tyranny in medical theory is a menace to
good results. It invites disaster by ignoring
the practical side of medicine. The mosouito
theory is a fascinating but an untried experiment, and when it is applied it should be done
on the "trust in Providence but keep your
nowder dry" principle. Yellow fever has
been banished again and again by cuarantine, sanitation and destruction of fomites
long before the mosquito idea took shape,
and that which has been done can and will
be done again. The same is true of consumption. Notwithstanding the gradual abatement of this disease under well directed
physical and social hygiene, the imperious
germ theory offers the false hope that it may
be stamped out in a few years by simply passing laws which will force the afflicted how and
when to spit. Not only is this movement a
colossal delusion, but it has already added
incalculable misery to the numerous sufferers
frem this disease. Thomas J. Mays, M. D.
PEILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.

In the Beginning.

Adam hung his hat on the nail.
"Oh, Adam," cried his trightened spouse, "there was such a queer looking man came and insisted on kinding little Cain."

With bitter tears they realized the office seeker was abroad in the land

Appealed to Him. Piret Chauffour—The submarine is a great thing. Second Chauffeur—Grand; think of being able orawi under machines on the occas. SULPTURE MEACHINE SUIT.

Jones Wants \$250,000 Beenine He Didn't Sell D-vice That Ders Work of 20 Seulp ors Supreme Court Justice Burr granted a motion in Brooklyn yesterday to serve the summons and complaint by publication it an action brought by William G. Jones against the Sculptrix Syndi ate. The spers declare that the syndi ate is composed of Frederick Walderman Fuchs, Albert Henry Davis, Mary Belle Scott Uda

and Auguste Bontemps.

Mr. Fuchs lives in London and the others in Naples. The plaintiff alleges that Auguste Bontemps invented a sculpturing machine which could do the work of twenty first class sculptors. Heavers that he purchased the exclusive American rights upon the payment of £6,000, or about \$30,000 American money. The machine, he says, was duly delivered, but the defendants failed to put it in working condition, and he lost a prospective customer who offered to pay him \$250,000 for the right of controlling the machine.

ling the machcine.

He now sues to recover the \$250,000 which he lost through the failure of the defendants to put the machine in condition, the \$30,000 he paid down and for \$7,455.50 expenses which he incurred, all of which aggregates \$287,455.50.

THE NEW ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY

Regarded as Dangerous to the Interests of Civilization.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The reported conclusion of a new Anglo-Japanese treaty, which is said to be in its essential features an offensive and defensive alliance. s an event of hardly less importance in the world's affairs than the Japanese victories ever the Russians.
By virtue of this treaty England of all

European Powers will be supreme on the Atlantic as well as in the Pacific and the status quo of Europe reasonably assured while this agreement is in force. This combination is remarkable inasmuch as it is the first time in history that England has made uch an alliance with a nation outside of the pale of the Caucasian race for the defense of British interests, the great watchword of England during the nineteenth century. France being a thoroughly pacific nation and finding no other alites in Europe, it is possible that England has felt herself insecure in her pos-

sessions abroad, and threatened at home from a combination between Germany and Russia.

It would seem that by taking an Asiatic partner the antipathies to England already existing in Europe will be greatly increased; that there will be an uneasy feeling in Europe for years to come, though there may be peace among the nations, that England's probable antagonists in Europe and Central Asia will prepare with greater energy than ever before for what seems to be an inevitable struggle for supremacy in those parts of the world.

It may be assumed that the commercial side has received some consideration in the new treaty, and that the commerce of both nations will gain thereby. How America will fare with this new treaty in force remains to be seen. It has, however, already become sufficiently evident that commercial preponderance in the Far East will be wholly on the side of Japan, owing to the ingenuity of its people, its cheap labor and its proximity to the coveted markets. The door may be open to other nations, but they will always find the stern invisible inscription above it:

"Leave all hope behind, ye who enter here!" And well they may!

Besides, we should never forget that the world is not governed by interests alone, but above all by ideals and principles, even if they have become mere conceptions and words. Time may show that the open door was an unworthy policy as a supreme end, that it will prove a mere illusion, that it was an en-

Time may show that the open deer was an unworthy policy as a supreme end, that it will prove a mere illusion, that it was an entirely insufficient cause for a great war, that through the attempt to enforce it thousands upon thousands of human lives given into the keeping of their fellow men have been sacrificed in a sordid and vulgar cause—if I may use the dignified word cause at all in this connection. connection.

To promulgate and support this policy of the open door and concede to Japan tacitly the mandate to enforce it may yet prove to have been the greatest mistake of modern diplomacy, a mistake that will work to the detriment of all the nations belonging to the white race.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28. The Massacre of St. Bartholomew.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In re ply to Prof. Goldwin Smith:

sacre of St. Bartholomew. One of those medals lies before me. one side I read "Gregorivs XIII. Pont. Max An. I:" and within the name of the Pope i his head.

On the other side is an angel with a sword, slaughtered. Around this design inscription: "Vgonotorym Stragis, which translated means: "Slaughter of the Huguenots, 1572. Father Shanley save that Gregory pro

claimed a jubilee and had a medal struck. The medal seems to prove that "Rome was associated with the massacre of St. Bartholo mew," so far as to approve it with a medal. NEW YORK, Aug. 27.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: Permit me to attempt answers to some of the questions of "Perplegity" in /The Sun of Saturday. 1. No. Humanity could not survive without drum majors, because humanity cannot survive vithout the average man. The drum major i naught but an average man plus a tail bearskin shako, a long goldheaded staff and a prodigious swagger, which are discarded before he cats his hot dog and puts himself in his little bed. The drum major is really a minor. 2. The fat man stands motionless because of his

inertia and to demonstrate through what narrow chinks the lean and slippered pantaloon may glid when he is a commuter rushing for his last train. 3. Every man's child is the most wonderful, ex 4. Inasmuch as the smile of the walter is neve evidence till after the tip (the abse neans the absence of both), it must be sincere with

a sincerity proportionate to the douceur.

5. Hands-in case of a highball-even if there be no nose.

6. The only thing duller than a smart set is The Smart Set. Ask Depew.

7. Yes. Salvation is possible for the man who pinches another man's calf, because salvation is free, not even requiring a pinch. See tale of the Prodigal Son. He pinched the calf. 8. Yes. Politeness to the wife in public com-

pensates her for toting coal, because she thinks she is fooling other wives.

9. As to whether a man of mental consequence is always in a hurry-well, what's the mat

ur Teddy?

10. As to the fashlonable man who impels the wheels of progress, what is the matter with the Emperor William? Or, as a dandy is defined as the man who "dresses to make himself conspicuous," how about the late Horace Greeley, with his trousers in his bootlegs? 80 WINTHROP, Mass., Aug. 27.

Irish Opinion of New York's Police. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: I have lived in many of the principal cities in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. I had dealings with the po-Scotland and Wales. I had dealings with the po-lice in an official capacity. The only police I found to resemble the New York police in fierce brutality and ruffianism was the Royal Irish Constabulary. I have seen these constables club unmercifully prisoners they had some grievance against. I have seen them in the midnight hours drag unfor-tionate women by the hair of the haad through the tunate women by the hair of the bead through the

streets to the bridewell. ing prisoners after arrest is, I believe quite a common occurrence also in this city. The London police are simply gentlemen compared to the New York brutes—any one who has been in that city will say the same. NEW YORE, Aug. 26.

The Tragedy of Kansas.

The Tragedy of Kansas.

From the Emporia Gasette.

Speaking of Burton—how we'll he exemplifies the tragedy of Kansas. Fate seems to lift Kansans up only to let them fall—and be shattered by their fall. The public life of the State seems to be set by some sinister dramatist, who skilfully works the lives of the Kansas heroes up to a climar of human desires, and then—crash they fall. I and died a suicide. Pomeroy lived to see his diagrace; Ingalis was crushed by a blind fury of the people at the sanith of his power. Consider the great men of Kansas, and note how few of them have come to a normal, peaceful end. And how natural is the fall of Burton—in Kansas. Fate the eagle takes Kansans up like turiles, only to drop them to death upon the cruel rocks.

ASBURY PARK CARNIVAL. Crowning of Queen Titania-Program

Masque and Children's Parade. ASBURY, PABK, Aug. 28 .- Queen Titania. fairy ruler of Asbury Park for the next five days, was crowned to-night in a miniature wooded dell with great overhanging branches and a fairy grotto. The queen attired in her royal robes, was surrounded by ten maids of honor, the court jester Prince Charming, Princess Cinderella, the Lord High Chancellor, the grown bearer, the scepter bearer, mantle bearer and pages. It was a splendid court, brilliantly arrayed, with the fairy queen in her royal robes the center of attraction.

After the archbishop had placed the crown upon Titania's head she raised her magic wand and there swept into the fairy grotto loyal subjects who entertained the court with songs and fancy dances. Miss Catherine Stout gave a toe dance, Miss Travers and Eugene Rockefeller sang and danced. and Eugene Rockefeller sang and danced.
Neil Vincent recited a monologue, Olga
Brotherick gave a skirt dance, and Isabella Brylawaski gave a sailor's hornpipe.
There was a flower dance, a cupid's garden
dance by Miss Stout, a novelty dance by
May Dawson and the Canary polka by
Ruth Abbott Wells, a buck and wing dance
and an Irish novelty dance by Grace Connorton.

norton.

To morrow night Queen Titania and her court will be taken in the royal chariot to the Boardwalk, where her Malesty will hold a reception in the Fifth Avenue Arcade.

On Wednesday night Queen Titania has ommanded a grand masque fête. She will review from the royal pavilion on Ocean avenue 8,000 maskers. On Thursday the children will parade and pass in review before the fairy queen, whose rule will be brought to a close Friday night, when an aquatin passant will be given on

PRISON FOR LIEUT. RICHARDS. President Approves, Court-Martial Sentence, Including Dismissal.

when an aquatio pageant will be given

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.-Announcement was made at the War Department to-day that President Roosevelt had approved the sentence of dismissal and imprisonment for a year passed by a general court-martial in the case of First Lieut. George S. Richards, Jr., Twenty-third Infantry. Lieut. Richards was tried in San Francisco on charges of embezzlement and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, Lieut. Richards has been tried twice. He is from New York and is prominently connected in that State. Many powerful persons have been working in his behalf, endeavoring to secure permission for him to resign from the service. He escaped punishment by the first court-martial on a plea of insanity. The War Department then ordered a military court to examine the officer for retirement on account of Richards was tried in San Francisco on the officer for retirement on account of the alleged insanity. This court found that he was sane, and so reported. Other charges than those of the first court-martial were brought, and another court-martial followed, with the above result.

COLORED FOLK BUY A PARK Form Corporation to Have a Recreation

Ground of Their Own Near Orange. EAST ORANGE, Aug. 28.-Glenwood Park which was laid out several years ago by the original owners of the crosstown trolley line, but which had been abandoned for a long period, has been bought by the colored residents of this neighborhood and to-day they filed articles of incorporation of the

they filed articles of incorporation of the Glenwood Park Association of New Jersey. It is proposed to fit up the place as a recreation spot for colored people, and already a new fence has been built and some work done to improve the grounds.

The authorized capital stock of the new company is \$75,000, and \$31,645 has been paid in. The incorporators are all colored men, including Charles H. Hunter, T. Randolph King, Henry Wardlaw, Peter R. Lee. William Thomas, George W. White. Surliratur H. Murphy, Gus Gwaitney and James A. Jackson, all of Orange; Turner Weaver of East Orange and James A. Faggin of Bloomfield.

TO DREDGE THE SHREWSBURY. River That Bothered Local Navigators to

Have Six Foot Channel Throughout. The Shrewsbury River, which has bothered local navigators many years, will soon be Col. W. R. Livermore of the U. S. Corps of Engineers has invited contractors to send in sealed proposals for dredging channels through the impeding bars on which ex-cursion boats get stuck every season at low

water.
The widths of the channels will be from 100 to 200 feet and the depth at mean low water will be made six feet. This will be ample for any of the Patten Line boats, none of for any of the Patten Line boats, none of which laden draws more than five feet. Thomas Patten of the Patten Line says that the recent dredging under the supervision of Col. Livermore has increased traffic in the river 100 per cent.

The bids will be opened on Saturday, and the successful contractor must begin work ten days after notification by Col. Livermore.

FIRE SERVICE FOR ROCKAWAY.

Volunteer Companies to Be Disbanded on Sept. I and Regulars Put In.

The announcement was made at Fire Headquarters yesterday that the paid fire service will be established at Rockaway on Sept. 1. On that morning the fourteen companies of the volunteer service will be disbanded and four engine companies and one truck company of the regulars will begin work under the charge of Battalion Chief Roes, who is now in the first battalion of Manhattan.

There will be one engine company quartered at Rockaway, another at Arverne and two at Rockaway Beach, with a truck company.

This arrangement is said to be more or less temporary. If more companies are necessary they will be organized. The paid service will supersede the volunteer companies in Richmond on Oct. 1.

The Seagoers. Sailing to-day by the North German

Lloyd steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen: Gywnne M. Andrews, Charles L. Burrill, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald M. Brown, W. P. Mr. and Mrs. Archibald M. Brown, W. P. Bladgen, Mr. and Mrs. Uzal H. McCarter, Dr. and Mrs. Charles McBurney, Hugh O'Beirne, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Purdy, Jr. Mrs. F. H. Purdy, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Ruppert, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Van Schaick, the Viscount and Viscountess L. de Triston, Clarence Whitney and William A. Graham.

Clarence Whitney and William A. Graham.

Arrivals by the North German Lloyd steamship Koenig Albert, from Mediterranean ports:

Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Crawford. M. A. Covkendall, Mgr. E. W. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. John C. F. Gardner, Edward Yates Hill. H. R. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Morris. Mr. and Mrs. Scott Roberts, George H. Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. Decatur M. Sawyer, Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard and Charles D. Wood.

Voyages D. Wood.

Voyagers by the Cunarder Slavenia. off to-day for the Mediterranean and Adriatic Mrs. William Hamilton Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Roth, George Howells, Mrs. Emma W. Lloyd and Dr. Sandor Szabo. Aboard the Holland-America steamship Ryndam, which sails to-morrow for Bou-logne and Rotterdam:

Mrs. A. E. Burr. Mrs. Frank Bolles, Mrs. William E. Beardsley, W. P. Craig, James II. Field, Dr. and Mrs. Oakley Hermance, E. J. Burlingham and Frank G. Wattles.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 .- The receipts from internal revenue during the month of July were \$20,790,479, an increase of

as \$885,461 compared with the same month last year. The collections from tobacco increased \$225,928 and from beer \$561,206, while from spirits there was a decline of \$112,537 and miscellaneous, \$228,583.